

Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

Benedict Arnold Number Two.

We shall not add the name by which this wretch has been hitherto known, and which he has disgraced. He was honored by this State with the chief command of her military force. He professed the utmost loyalty to the State, whilst he intrigued to corrupt his command, and, in connection with other traitors to their State and country, held correspondence with the enemy. Having got all things ready, he deserts his State. He felt that his treachery could not longer be concealed; that he could not longer look honest Kentuckians in the face. He resigned and made off to the camp of the enemy. His city cards to the public showed to all men the Judas. He could write more and say nothing that any one desired to know than any scribbler of our acquaintance. It was not hard to see that he was a traitor to this State, and busy using his office against the majority of her people. Exposed and powerless to do any more harm in the State, he left for safer quarters. He receives the reward of his treachery, as Judas did his thirty pieces of silver, in a high office in the rebel army; and is assigned the noble duty of subjugating his own State. If the mirror were held up to his own face, he must be hardened in crime if he did not shrink from its contemplation with disgust. He might not go and hang himself as his prototype did; he lacks even the conscience of the chief traitor; but he could not but shudder at his own features.

The Legislature have betrayed their trust, says the traitor. He comes here to protect the people from their own Legislature. Having betrayed his own trust, he would charge guilt on his betters. What a pity the people didn't consult S. B. Buckner as to whom they should send to the Legislature! He and his faction having tried three times at the ballot-box, and discovered that the people had not sense enough to take care of themselves, the said Benedict Arnold gives notice that he comes in state, and with loud proclamations, to take care of them. We cannot but admire the modesty of the lofty pretense. He, knowing so much about the people of this State, and being constituted supreme interpreter of their thoughts and wishes; the censor of their representatives, comes to correct the errors of the people, in not doing what they intended to do. In his mission, it will be seen he burns bridges, blows up the locks on rivers, destroys railroads, and thus usurps supreme power over life and property in this State.

We commend this traitor to the hearts of all Kentuckians. He will take care of you, fellow-citizens. He will correct your errors, and as you are not fit to govern yourselves, you ought to be thankful that you have found a man who constitutes himself your special guardian. He comes to destroy your property, to kill your sons and brothers; but it is all for your good. He is, no doubt, well paid for his services. He has a large contingent fee if he can succeed in subjugating Kentucky; and with the price of blood in his pocket, he approaches to be revenged on Louisville especially.

We have a suspicion that he will find Kentucky able, not only to take care of herself, but to take good care of him. He is now further from Tennessee than is altogether safe for him. If he will take good advice, he will retire to our borders, and beat about on the outskirts. We don't charge him anything for this advice, and we assure him it is good for him.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

Now is the time to show your love for your State. Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and she is invaded by an insolent foe who threatens to conquer and subjugate her. Courage now and promptness. Gen. Anderson and Gen. Crittenden call for volunteers, and Kentucky needs them. Let none able to leave home hang back at this hour of the State's necessity. We have desired peace, and ardently labored for peace. We have refused to draw the sword against our Southern neighbors. They have not appreciated our forbearance. They are on our soil, destroying our property and slaughtering our people. They pretend to come from a military necessity. Give them an overwhelming military necessity to leave. Let us have fifty thousand soldiers in Kentucky, ready to teach an insolent invader a lesson he will not soon forget. To arms! To arms! No time to parley! Make the contest short and decided!

It is understood that the Rev. rebel Major-General Polk is to succeed Walker as the Confederate Secretary of War.

Appointment of Provost Marshal.

By reference to the proclamation, it will be found that General Robert Anderson has appointed Major Henry Dent Provost Marshal of the city, and he calls for 400 men to act as infantry, and one hundred as cavalry, to act as a police force.

Such a step, is of course desirable, absolutely demanded by the exigencies of the case. Our city is threatened, the alarm goes out upon the wings of the morning, calling troops for the defense of the city. We have men in our midst who are conveying information to the enemy, and who would most heartily rejoice to learn of the destruction of the city. It is indeed time for decisive measures, time to take some step by which the protection of those dear to us will be secured.

If we were permitted to make the selection of an officer who would be the most efficient provost we would of all our circle of acquaintances pick just the man that Gen. Anderson has. He unites all of the qualities best calculated to discharge the duties of so responsible an office—promptness, decision and suavity. The difficult position in which he is placed will be best calculated to bring out those qualities, and we foretell that there will be peace and safety throughout our city, and that, undisturbed by the enemy, we can sleep secure in the officer who has been appointed to the marshaling of the city.

The news arrived at the little village of Middletown on Sunday, just before the close of the forenoon service, that Sam. Gill had called upon all who had a weapon to prepare to be at Hobbs' depot by three o'clock. Notwithstanding the suddenness of the call, not allowing sufficient time to send out the notice, thirty or forty citizens assembled, among whom were the Home Guards, mustering twenty-one muskets, under command of Lieutenant John Staff, and Major Ben. Harney, of Col. Bayles' Regiment. There were some twenty-two more of this fine company, who were to assemble at Gillman's point and other points along the road, when Captain Boyd Winchester was to take command. The great disappointment, after their arrival at the depot, was a dispatch from Captain Gill, thanking them for their promptness in responding to the call, but countermanding the order. At O'Bannon's station there were near a hundred, and at different points on the road within our knowledge several hundred more. Jefferson county showed itself prompt in response.

AN INTERESTED LETTER OF GENERAL BUCKNER.—The following letter, found on a spy of General Buckner, shows the wicked and incendiary character of the man:

BOWLING GREEN, Sept. 19, 1861.

Mr. George W. Triplett:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter is received. Lock No. 1 must be destroyed. I rely upon our friends at Owensboro to do it, and not an hour must be lost. The destruction is a great deal to me in crippling our adversary. Assemble our friends, without delay, in sufficient force to accomplish the object. One of the best ways is to open all the gates but one, and to dig down behind the wall, at both gates, to put one or two kegs of powder behind the wall, to apply a slow match, and blow the wall into the lock. If possible, it should be done in such a way as to leave a strong current through the lock, which will empty the dam. Provide everything in advance. Do not fail, it is worth an effort.

S. B. BUCKNER.

Come on, friends of the Northwest. You owe Kentucky something. Her sons did not stand back when the savage invaded your soil. Now Kentucky is assailed by traitors at home, and by the whole resources of the Confederate traitors. We invite you, by the blood of Kentuckians that wet your soil, and the long unburied bones of our sires that lie in the Northwest. Thanks to those who have come already; and we feel assured that all will rally who can. There is work here to do.

Let no young man want employment now. If there be a military camp in reach of soldiers rallying in defense of their country, let him go and join it. The more the better. Let Kentucky rouse up and make short work of the contest. It is the only road now to peace, and make it short and final. Teach insolent neighbors that they have waked up the wrong passenger.

COL. ORMSBY'S REGIMENT.—Col. Ormsby's Regiment, Robt. A. Hamilton, Adjutant, will go into camp at an early day this week, at Parquet Springs, near Salt River. Nothing has gratified us more than to see the excellent selection which our brave old Colonel has made in his Adjutant. Maj. Hamilton is a young man of fine talents and irreproachable character, who has given up his business in a hardware store to engage in service for the protection of his fellow-citizens, and certainly no one will make a better or more popular soldier and officer.

J. Meigs Robinson is dead. He lost his life on the 12th inst., while commanding a scouting party of the First Kentucky Regiment in Western Virginia, being overpowered by superior forces. He was a man of great physical power, and was seen fighting with the butt of his gun after he had been mortally wounded. The deceased was an officer under Col. Brough in the Mexican war.

COL. JACKSON'S REGIMENT.—We understand a notion has somehow got afloat that Col. Jackson's regiment as soon as completed will be ordered to Washington. This is a singular mistake.

Col. Jackson's regiment, like every other body of men in the service of the Government, will be subject to the orders of the Government; but no sane man who reflects a moment can suppose the Government will order Kentucky troops out of Kentucky whilst the enemy is entrenched in the heart of the State or maintains a foothold in our borders. The Government has enough for the Kentucky troops of all arms to do at home, and will probably have for some time to come. Such at any rate is the confident expectation of Col. Jackson.

As respects service beyond the limits of Kentucky, Col. Jackson's regiment, therefore, stands on precisely the same footing with every other body of Kentuckians in the service. One is just as liable as another to be ordered to exterior points; but, in point of fact, none will be so ordered as long at least as the foot of the invader is upon our soil.

A notice appeared in our paper several days since, which might be construed to reflect both upon Mr. Sneed, the present Marshal for the State, and Mr. Dahoney, who held that office previous to him. It was stated that Mr. Sneed had appointed Mr. Dahoney his deputy, who was known to be a secessionist. Mr. Sneed did not appoint Mr. Dahoney, but during his illness the latter gentleman, both in accordance with custom and as a duty between man and man, carried on the duties of the office. The Court was in session, and it was absolutely necessary that some one should be present to act, and it was alike creditable to Mr. Sneed and Mr. Dahoney to pursue the exact course they did, by which the business of the office could be wound up. Mr. Sneed would not appoint a secessionist to office, nor would Mr. Dahoney accept office under the present Administration. His political opinions are Southern, but he has never taken any step against the Government or the State.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEN.—We were glad on Sunday to see a Southern Rights man, of much coolness and decision, who has acted with that party for some time, prepared to act, and act at once. In response to Capt. Gill's call he came prepared to go at once into action. It showed that however much we may disagree upon abstract propositions, yet when the State is assaulted we are all as one man.

In our paper this morning it will be seen that officers of the State Guard are equally prompt in responding, and that while many of them may have been guilty of treason, yet all of them feel as Kentuckians, and promptly act when their State is assaulted. Let it be so always. Let the question be, KENTUCKY, KENTUCKY, KENTUCKY. All other differences can be settled hereafter.

A NOBLE PATRIOT PIONEER OF KENTUCKY.—When the news that Captain Sam. Gill had called upon those in the county having arms to come to the rescue of the city on Sunday, among the first present was the noble patriot, Captain Jacob Hite, who brought with him a very handsome old-fashioned, flint-locked, double-barreled shot-gun, that had seen and done good service in pioneer times. Captain Hite is sixty-nine years of age, but still has the fire and energy of youth, and his presence lent enthusiasm to the cause, and gave courage to the youths who were present at seeing the untamed spirit of the veteran still anxious to fire one more good shot for the Union under which he had lived so long.

OLDHAM COUNTY TO THE RESCUE.—The first company answering to General Anderson's call came from Oldham county yesterday morning, under command of Captain Dick Lee. They number a hundred men, and enlist for the war. Now, will Jefferson county hesitate to come forward any longer? Let us have the 500 men at once. Jefferson county! to the aid of Oldham.

A private dispatch from Frankfort announces that Humphry Marshall, at the head of 600 or 700 men beat up in the counties of Henry and Owen, is making his way towards his brother renegades on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. As to exactly how he is making his way thither and by what route, we have no information.

Let the friends and forces of the State have an eye out for the fat felon and his gang.

STATE CANNON RECAPTURED.—We have already stated that a party of rebels headed by Wash G. Owen, who left Henderson a few days ago for Tennessee, indulged their thieving propensity by stealing and making off with a cannon belonging to the State. They were pursued by a party of Union men and compelled to restore the gun. They were permitted to continue their journey to Tennessee, however.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has declared himself very strongly against any continuation of extravagance of expenditure in the Western Military Department. Hence the visit of Gen. Meigs thither. It is also understood that Mr. Chase is about to reorganize the revenue marine, and intends to change the names of vessels to other designations than those of persons.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]
CAMP SHERMAN,
22d September, 1861.

Messrs. HANNEY, HUGHES & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having returned this morning from our first scouting expedition, it may be of interest to some of your many readers to learn the history of our doings. A telegraphic dispatch was received by Colonel Pope that a cavalry company from up in the country was to take some of the State arms away, and was going by way of Taylorsville. Colonel Pope ordered a detachment of Captain Garity's company and others, to the number of one hundred, to go up on the five o'clock p. m. train, and intercept them. As the train came up to camp, about one hundred men were ready and equipped for the march. As I felt considerable of the "war spirit" in me, I immediately decided to go with them.

We arrived all safe at Beard's Station, and there got off and struck the road leading, as we supposed, to Sumerville, but by the ignorance of our guides we did not arrive there. We kept on marching for some twenty five miles through mud, and over such roads as cannot be described, but must be traveled to know what they are. After going this distance, with only an occasional halt to rest, or for water, some of the men gave out; then it was decided to halt and try and find out where we were. We went to a house near by, and inquired, and found, to our mortification, that we had marched some ten miles out of our way. We were then twelve miles from Shelbyville. Now came the question what we were to do; about thirty-five miles from camp and nothing to eat. Some were in favor of going on, others to turn back. After considerable debating, it was decided to turn back. Getting a guide, we desired him to take us to the nearest point on the railroad, which, he said, was three miles. After marching some six miles, we began to get a little leg-weary, and some were disposed to lag behind. It was in vain we quickened our pace, we could not keep up, and settled the question in our own minds that we would not. At this moment we espied a very hospitable looking hay stack in the open field, and decided to storm it and take possession for the night, in the name of Uncle Sam. Some six of us were there, and we were soon sound asleep, dreaming of capturing secession smugglers and most everything imaginable. We awoke at the dawn of day and proceeded on our weary march. After marching some eight miles further, we came to a hotel on the Louisville and Shelbyville pike. We halted here and sat down to rest. We soon found out that the proprietor was of the secession persuasion; he did not seem to care if we went or stayed, but I did, for I had decided to stay and go across the country and come in on the cars, when a wagon drove up in care of Lieut. Irving McDowell, who took me in and proceeded on to Middletown, and stopped at Mr. Waters' hotel. He treated us very kindly, and gave some twenty of the boys a good warm breakfast and refused all remuneration. Permit me here to say one word for Mr. Waters and his estimable lady. He is an uncompromising Union man, and I would recommend him to all the lovers of good eating and real hospitality. If you ever go to Middletown, call and make his house your stopping place, and I can assure the traveling public that they will never regret it.

It is delightful to read the romance of an evening's promenade, when the moon is in its full glory, but still more so to be one of the participants; but I can assure you that since last Saturday night I am disgusted with all such things. It is no fiction to march twenty-five miles with musket and blankets on your shoulder, through mud, and over some of the worst roads you ever saw; but it is a scene from real life, at least it is so with me, and I doubt not it would be with others if they once did it.

The command was given to Adjutant McDowell, of Col. Pope's regiment, assisted by Captain Garity, Lieut. Irving McDowell, Sergeant-Major Jas. P. O'Donnell, and others, who did all in their power to cheer the men and make them comfortable after their very fatiguing march.

MARCUS ROLLAY.

The New York Commercial concludes an article upon the Missouri question with this remark: "In fact, the grave complications of the whole subject show how very imprudent was General Fremont's proclamation, and how wisely the President acted in requiring him in any proclamation regarding slavery to keep to the letter of the act of Congress."

FROM PADUCAH.—By the steamer Curlew the Evansville Journal has news from Paducah up to Thursday evening. It was reported there that the Confederate troops were rapidly retreating towards the Tennessee line. It was also said that Columbus had been evacuated. The general belief was that the troops had been withdrawn to march on Muldrough's Hill.

The faro bank proprietors in Washington, who are suspected of winning the defunct Gallagher's money, have deposited \$27,000, and been released from prison. The money is security for Gallagher's official deposits. The hell is again in full blast.

Four of the crew of the privateer Jeff Davis have been arrested in Charleston, S. C., on a charge of conspiring to kill the captain and officers of the Jeff. Davis, and to take the vessel into the port of New York.

Railroad companies receive from the Government two cents per mile for the transportation of troops over their respective roads.

There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get a good name or supply the want of it.

The feeling is often the deeper truth, the opinion the more superficial one.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]
From Gen. Reynolds' Army.

THE GENERAL'S POSITION—CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH OF COLONEL JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

CAMP ELKWATER, Sept. 15.

On Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, a small scouting party was sent out to reconnoiter on the right bank of Elkwater, which flows some miles upon our right. They had not left the outer pickets fifteen minutes, when a party of seven horsemen approached them. The commander of the rebels rode leisurely a few paces in front of his escort, and seemed totally unaware of any danger. Our scouts waited until the party came within short range, when, from some inexplicable reason, the coming party took the alarm, and suddenly turned their horses' heads to retreat. As they did so, however, the Federal party fired, and the officer, who in the retreat was in the rear, fell from his saddle. His escort fled like cowardly poltroons, leaving their commander wounded and dying upon the roadside. The Federal party ran up to the wounded man, and found him raised partially upon one hand, attempting to grasp his pistol. As they approached, the dying man smiled faintly, and said:

"How are you, boys? Give me some water."

One of the party placed his canteen to the soldier's lips, but they were already cold in death. A litter was made, and the body carried to headquarters, when an examination of his person was made. Judge, if you can, of the surprise excited, when upon his clothing was found the name of John A. Washington. Four balls had passed through his body, two entering either lung, and any one inflicting a mortal wound. A flag of truce was sent the next morning to the rebels, offering to return the body, and all the Colonel's effects. It was met by Lieutenant Colonel Stark, of Louisiana, who was coming to our camp to demand the body. When told that Colonel Washington was dead, Colonel Stark was very deeply affected, and for some moments was unable to speak at all. He finally said: "Colonel Washington's temerity killed him; he was advised not to go where he did, but was on his first expedition, and extremely anxious to distinguish himself." Colonel Washington was attached to the staff of Gen. Lee, as engineer, from which it is judged Gen. Lee in person commands the forces in our front.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE CINCINNATI PAPERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.

The following is a dispatch received by Gov. Morton from Gen. Anderson, dated Louisville, Saturday afternoon:

"Information has just reached me that Buckner is approaching with about 7,000 men; 1,200 cavalry, and 21 pieces of artillery."

"The road has been repaired and they are probably at Elizabethtown. The men are said to be fine looking and well armed."

"My informant says that there are no troops at Memphis. Send me all assistance you can."

Upon receipt of the above dispatch, Gov. Morton dispatched the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Col. Harrison, to Louisville, and the Thirty-first, Col. Scott, to Evansville. This was all that the transportation facilities could afford last night. The Tenth, Col. Manson, was sent to Louisville this afternoon. This affords another evidence of Gov. Morton's promptness and decision.

He has dispatched an agent to-day to the border counties, with general orders to the Indiana Legion, looking to placing these companies on a footing available in any emergency.

The orders are to meet often and regularly for drill; all members to provide themselves with such private arms as may be easily procured for the time being. The uniforming of the companies is waived until the Government furnishes arms. The ranks are to be filled up and the muster roll to be returned to the Adjutant General's office on the first of October. Gov. Morehead, Barr and Durrett reached here on Saturday on a special train and were sent through to Columbus.

Officers with a writ of habeas corpus followed, but arrived here too late.

Governor Morton has just received information from Evansville that a messenger was arrested to-day up Green river, who was bearer of orders from Gen. Buckner to a prominent secessionist with a plan to destroy the locks on Green river. Two companies of Col. Craft's Regiment, and one hundred Home Guards, have been sent up to protect the locks.

FRANKFORT, September 22.—We have reliable accounts of a fight at Barboursville, between three hundred rebel cavalry and the Home Guards of Knox county, in which six rebels and one horse were killed, and two Home Guards taken prisoners, and one of them afterwards shot by the rebels.

Home Guards can fight very effectively in that wild country against cavalry. Secession members of the Legislature are leaving in numbers by private conveyances.

COLUMBUS, September 22.—The Kentucky rebels, Morehead, Durrett, and Barr, arrived last night, in charge of a detachment of the 19th United States Infantry. They leave here to-morrow at three o'clock a. m., destined for Fort Lafayette.

Colonel Gibson's 49th Infantry was ordered from Camp Chase to Kentucky on Friday night. Five secession prisoners arrived from General Kelly's command, Western Virginia, to-day. There are about 130 prisoners now at Camp Chase. Six new regiments in camp, in Ohio, were fully armed and equipped last week, namely, 2d, Harris's; 14th, Steedman's; 21st, Norton's; 31st, Walker's; 33d, Still's, and 35th, Vandever's.

COLONEL MULLIGAN.—One of our city papers, with evident ignorance of the habits and conversation of Col. Mulligan, publishes a Chicago manufactured dispatch, in which it is stated that when General Price's demand for surrender was delivered to Col. M., the latter responded—"Tell him to go to hell!" There is no person in Chicago, who knows Colonel Mulligan personally, who is not satisfied that however appropriate and usual such language may be to those who, for want of some other sensation, have published it, he never employed it on the occasion referred to. He is a gentleman as well as a soldier; and even to the insolent demand of an insolent rebel, he would give no reply that would not become the gentleman as well as the soldier.—Chicago Post.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

St. Louis, September 22.—The following account of the battle at the Blue Mills Landing is derived from authentic sources: Lieutenant Colonel Scott, with 570 men of the Third Iowa regiment and one piece of artillery, left Cameron on Monday, the 15th, in pursuit of the rebels who left St. Joseph on the Friday previous. Colonel Scott arrived at Liberty, Clay county, on the morning of the 17th, and moved from that place at one o'clock p. m. At three o'clock he fell in with the enemy, 4,500 in number, occupying a strong position. Our skirmishers received a galling fire, and slowly retreated to the main body, when the action became general. Our six-pounder was brought to bear on the enemy, and a few shots were fired, which proved destructive. At this time a heavy fire opened upon our single gun, killing our gunner and wounding two others. After this several other gunners, Germans from St. Louis, abandoned the gun, carrying off the primer and matches, rendering the piece useless.

The action continued about an hour, when our column was withdrawn to more open ground, bringing off the wounded and dragging away the gun by hand, all the horses having been killed or badly wounded. About this time Colonel Smith, who left St. Joseph with fourteen hundred men about the same time that Colonel Scott did, Cameron, for the same general purpose, joined the latter, having pushed forward his mounted men and artillery at a rapid pace. On receiving a message from Colonel Scott, ten miles back, that he was advancing on the enemy, but it being night, and the rebels being completely exhausted, and the rebels reported strongly entrenched at a thicket, it was impossible to make an attack, except by a narrow road; a further attack was then postponed until morning.

Early the following day an advance was made by combined forces; but on arriving at Blue Mills they found the enemy had crossed the river before daylight, taking the road towards Lexington.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in the Third Iowa Regiment: Major Stone, slightly wounded; Company A: Captain O'Neil, slightly wounded; Lieut. Duane, severely; privates W. H. Munger, E. Crisfield, P. J. McCafferty, severely; Andrew Murray, missing; Company B: Lieut. Hobbs, Sergeant Woods, severely; privates Robbins, Hart, and Woodruff, seriously; Company C: Corporal Hunting, seriously; privates Drossan, Maddox, and Squires, missing; Company D: Capt. Willet, seriously; Lieut. Anderson, mortally; private Miller, missing; Company E: Corporal McDowan, seriously; privates Guthrie and Hill, seriously; Company F: Lieut. Brown, slightly; Corporal Davis, seriously; privates Winchell, Isham Saunders, and Howell, seriously; Folan, killed; Company G: privates Swon and McCulloch, seriously; M. Latta, McCulloch, missing; Company H: Capt. Warren, Lieut. Toller, severely; privates Gamble and McClure, severely; Barbour and Weerne, dangerously; Corporal Lacy, missing; Company I: Lieut. Knight, Sergeant Forney, Corporal Burdick, Balcourt, severely; privates Bull, Carter, Dolph, Howks, Pepper, Russell, Stocks, Wilcox, Folly, Milbourne, severely; Lowlan, and Merritt, dangerously; Washburn, mortally; Darlan, Badell, Mix, Brownell, killed; Davenport, severely wounded. Total killed, 6; wounded, 84; missing, 6. Three of the missing are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy, and the balance killed. In addition to the loss of the Third Iowa there were six Home Guards and one artilleryman killed—among them: Captain Capp—and about ten wounded—four of them Home Guards—in skirmishes about two hours before the battle. It is perhaps proper to state that Gen. Pope gave orders to Col. Scott, of the Minnesota regiment, to remain at Liberty until joined by Col. Smith, but learning on arrival at that place, that the enemy were five miles distant, he sent a messenger to Smith with word to that effect, and pushed on and gave the rebels battle.

CHICAGO, September 22.—Drafting for the army begins in Iowa to-morrow. Orders to that effect were issued on Saturday.

A special dispatch to the Times from Quincy at one o'clock says the mail agent on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at seven o'clock on Saturday night from St. Joseph, states that Colonel Mulligan and his whole command at Lexington surrendered to Gen. Price on Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

The siege continued from Monday until the time of surrender. Col. Mulligan's men were without water all Thursday and Friday and were completely exhausted. They fought gallantly and desperately, but were compelled to yield to vastly superior numbers.

The Federal loss in killed is said to be 800 or 900, while that of the rebels is between 3,000 and 4,000, with a proportionate number of wounded.

The report of the battle and the result is fully corroborated by passengers on the same train. The report was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is nearest on the railroad to Lexington, being distant forty miles. Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt.

The Third Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, on their way to Lexington to reinforce Mulligan (date not given) suddenly and unexpectedly came upon a body of 4,000 rebels at Blue Mills, Missouri, when a battle commenced and continued an hour and a half. The Iowa Regiment was about to retire when the rebels retreated and crossed the river just in time to fall into the hands of Lane's brigade 4,000 strong, who were also marching to reinforce Mulligan.

The Unionists captured between 700 and 800, and killed 200 of them. The rebels fled and recrossed the river, when the Iowa regiment started in pursuit. A special dispatch to the Tribune from headquarters at St. Louis says the surrender of Mulligan is not believed there, but that reinforcements were mustering toward him from four different directions.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—A special dispatch to the New York Times says: A young man, a native of Kentucky, just escaped from the rebel army, had an interview with the Secretary of War. He was at Ball Run. He says Beauregard has now 185,000 men.

At Manassas and the vicinity the troops are well clothed and paid promptly. Some of the troops are paid in Virginia bank bills and others in gold, and, according to the statement of a deserter, are abundantly supplied with everything.

One of the greatest robbers is temperance, for it robs the poor house and the prison of their victims.

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.Office—East side Third Street, between
Market and Jefferson.

A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

POLICE COURT—Monday, Sept. 23.—Henry Hess and Jacob Nichols, fighting. Hess discharged, and Nichols held to bail in \$100 for two months; own bond.

John Clegg, for cutting F. Fisher, held to bail in \$600 to answer.

Alfred Goroh, drunk and disorderly; Adam Redd, same; \$200 bail each for three months.

James Hendricks, malicious stabbing; continued.

John Sutton, slave of Eliza Sutton, for assaulting his master, twenty stripes.

Ellen Murphy, drunk and disorderly; discharged.

M. Collins, same charge; discharged.

Ann Sullivan, same charge; bail in \$100 for one month.

John Fallon, same charge; bail in \$200 for six months.

John Otter, drunk and abuse of family; all in \$200 for six months.

Mary Sweeney and James Lewis, drunk and disorderly; discharged.

No MARTIAL LAW—THE APPOINTMENT of a PROVOST MARSHAL.—In consequence of serious misapprehension among the citizens, supposing that martial law is proclaimed, it is our duty to announce that such is not the case. The Provost Marshal has the right to call out the citizens for the protection of the city, and to establish such an efficient force as will secure, in time of peril, the rights of every citizen.

THE MISSION AT THE CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday last commenced at the Cathedral of the Assumption, on Fifth street, in this city, what is called by Catholics a "Mission;" that is a spiritual retreat, wherein certain forms or rules of the Church are complied with. Missions are given as often as the Bishop of the Diocese may deem proper and beneficial to his flock; but jubilees, which differ but little in form, are only given at stated periods. This Mission comprises the following services: Mass and instructions at five o'clock in the morning, the same at half-past eight o'clock A. M., instructions at three o'clock P. M., and the Rosary at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, an instruction sermon, followed by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. Fathers Smarius and Damen, of St. Louis, have undertaken the arduous duties of the Mission, and, from the well-known talents of these divines, both Catholics and Protestants will be benefited by an attendance at the Cathedral. Seats free.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—Our young friend Eddie Bauer, who was connected with the Varieties at Mozart Hall, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by his friends, to come off on Friday evening next, when he will have a host of volunteers, among whom may be enumerated the accomplished pianists Heller and G. Toller; the excellent singers Boutwell, McCann, and S. B. Duffield; Mr. and Mrs. Welsh Edwards, Claud Hamilton, Tom Carey, together with several established favorites. The entertainment will be both dramatic and musical, and we hope and trust the beneficiary will have no cause to complain, either of the lack of patronage or the hard times.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL department of the Home Guard, now encamped at Muldrough's hill, we understand, is under the charge of Drs. S. J. and D. J. Griffiths, who nobly volunteered their services when the Guard was called into service. We are happy to learn that but few cases of sickness have occurred in the camp, and they are only the result of change in the mode of life—from the happy fire-side to the more arduous duties of camp life.

MR. WASTELL'S CLASS.—Mr. Wastell, the very popular dancing master and teacher of calisthenics in our city, it will be seen by advertisement, will establish his class at the Masonic Temple, on Saturday next. He has already established the highest character for his skill and attention, and the most graceful young ladies and gentlemen in our city are indebted to him for instruction.

OUR CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS wishing to buy their fall stock of goods will find an excellent stock at L. Kahn & Co.'s, where, this morning, they will have a public sale of a large line of domestic dry goods, etc. It will pay any one to attend the sale.

FOR THE MOUTH OF SALT RIVER.—Captain Sheppard, of the Prentice Home Guard, left the city with his company for the mouth of Salt river last night. Several other companies accompanied them, including a company of artillery from New Albany.

ATTENTION, SUMPTER GRAYS.—Every member who is not in the service, is requested to meet at their armory, armed and equipped, this morning at 8½ o'clock. By order of the Captain.

Proclamation.

Having been appointed Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville by Brigadier-General Robert Anderson, I hereby make proclamation of the fact, and that I want four hundred stout, able-bodied men for infantry, and one hundred of a like kind for cavalry, to act as a police force for the city.

My headquarters are at the Mayor's Office, where I will receive such as are willing to enter the service, and inform them of the pay. HENRY DENT, Provost Marshal of City of Louisville.

A full attendance of the citizens of the Seventh ward is requested at the Relief Engine House at 7 o'clock this evening, the 24th inst., for the purpose of electing officers for a company of Home Guards.

If Mr. Athy, who was on the train from Memphis with the Morgans, who took Charles Littlell from the jail at Union City, will call at the Democrat office, he would confer a great favor. d2

Major Wilson, a veteran of 1812-15, who volunteered as a private when the tocsin of alarm first sounded throughout the borders of our city, has returned from Muldrough's Hill, and is now raising a company of sharpshooters. Those who are "good on the wing" may be found in his company.

CAMP CROOKED CREEK, Sept. 23, 1861.

Messrs. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.: Gentlemen: The Island Guards, Captain Tuell, and Hamilton Guards, Capt. Hughes, are stationed here at a very important bridge, about a half a mile from Belmont station, and are having a nice time every way. We have had several glimpses at the enemy's spies, who occasionally, and very imprudently, spy around our camp at night, but we have not had the fortune yet to get a shot at them.

A scouting party of about forty men, under command of Lieutenants Rhorer and Wells, of the Island Guards, have just arrived, having captured some guns and accoutrements concealed in a hay stack. They formerly belonged to the State Guard, the members of which have left for the "land of Dixie."

We are all well satisfied. We drill four hours a day, and our men are made of the right stripe. Yours, &c., UNION.

CAMP ANDERSON, Lebanon Junction, Sept. 23, '61.

Anderson Guards: Your city and State are imperiled. The hostile armies are approaching each other, and an early battle is almost inevitable. We are pledged to protect our city. We must protect it here. Your comrades, impatient for the fray, are on duty at this post; but many of you yet remain in the city. I know you desire to share with them the dangers of the camp and pleasures that result from the full performance of duty. Your services are needed, say for a week, until a sufficiency of United States troops have arrived to render your presence here no longer necessary. Can you not leave your businesses and volunteer for that length of time? THEODORE HARRIS, Captain.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23, 1861.

ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—TO ARMS!—The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have it mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four men.

Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Saml. Matlock's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present. se24tdf GEO. W. ANDERSON, Colonel.

SUMPTER GRAYS, ATTENTION!—As patriots who are desirous of protecting the honor and fair fame of the city of Louisville and Kentucky, the undersigned, officers of the Sumpter Grays, call upon all members of the company now in the city to report themselves at headquarters at Lebanon Junction, to serve for ten days. It is earnestly hoped the members in the city will promptly answer to this call. Other persons who are good Union men and desire to join a good company, will do well to apply for admission to the Sumpters. Their fare will be paid to the camp.

J. H. BOWMAN, Captain.

GEO. E. HARDY, 1st Lieut.

GEO. P. O'DONNELL, 2d Lieut.

NOTICE.—Those of the State Guard and Militia who wish to respond to Brigadier General T. L. Crittenden's call, to rally in defense of the State, will immediately, upon their arrival in this city, report to him at my office, on Center street, between Jefferson and Green.

JOHN M. BARE, Brigade Inspector.

ATTENTION, CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH WARD!—An adjourned meeting will be held to-morrow, Friday, at the Relief Engine house, to complete the enrollment of citizens, and for the formation of companies for the defense of the city, at five o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

RARE CHANCE FOR PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—Wanted, a few more able-bodied men to make up a company under the Provost Marshal. Pay, \$20 per month and everything found. Apply at No. 319 Third street, between Jefferson and Market, at C. S. Coopers.

Mayor's Proclamation.

Resolved by the General Council, That His Honor, the Mayor, issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock P. M. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C. H. STUCKY, C. B. C. C. pro tem. THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A. SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A. Approved Sept. 23d, 1861.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

In conformity with the above resolution, I hereby request that all persons engaged in business in the city of Louisville do suspend business at the hour of four o'clock P. M. for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution. J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Sept. 23, 1861.

Call Upon the State Guard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22, 1861.

Major A. L. Symmes, Kentucky State Guard: Our State has been invaded by an hostile foe. The invader is threatening our homes and our firesides. I most earnestly desire that you should issue your call upon the Kentucky State Guard to rally to the defense of all that is dear to a free people—honor and government. When the law organizing the State Guard was assailed in the Legislature in March last, I boldly defended the organization and the loyalty of its members to the State of Kentucky, relying upon my confidence in the patriotism and chivalry which they inherited from their fathers. Make, then, one last and earnest appeal to the Guard to rally to the service of the State, the defense of our wives and children, and all that is dear to us, and give them an opportunity in the field, by their valor and their arms, to redeem the promises which I made for them in the Senate of Kentucky, when the clouds of distrust in the breasts of good and true men threatened their inevitable destruction as a military organization. The Guard indorsed all I promised for them by giving me a public reception when I returned home. It is the duty of the Guard to redeem promises thus made and indorsed, and to seize this opportunity to relieve themselves from all suspicions of disloyalty. Many of the Guard are now and always have been true to their country. Let them, then, show who are false and who are true. Respectfully, C. D. PENNEBAKER.

HEADQUARTERS, 2d REGIMENT, KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, Louisville, Sept. 21, 1861.

The Brigadier General having been authorized by the Legislature of Kentucky to call out the Kentucky State Guard, and has issued his order to that effect, I, as commander of the Second Regiment of the Kentucky State Guard, hereby order the officers of said Regiment without delay to report to me at headquarters, corner of Fifth and Court Place, the strength of their commands. The design is at once to go into camp and be put under regular pay.

The loyalty of the Kentucky State Guard has by many been questioned, and they now have the opportunity to vindicate themselves against the charge improperly made against many of them. Show yourselves true and loyal, and blot out the stain which has so indiscriminately been made against you. I therefore call on you in the name of your Commonwealth, in the name of the laws of your land, to rally to the call made upon you as soldiers.

A. L. SYMMES, Major 1st Battalion and Commander 2d Regiment K. S. G.

RALLY, KENTUCKIANS!—Kentuckians, the neutrality of your State has been, without cause, violated by the Confederate forces. They must be met and driven back, or desolation, ruin, and waste will sweep over our land. Your country makes the appeal. Hear it, and respond to it, as becomes true and brave Kentuckians. We propose to raise a regiment of infantry for the United States service, to consist of ten companies, each containing not less than eighty-five nor more than one hundred and one men, to serve for three years or during the war. Companies, and parts of companies, are now being raised and are drilling at Camp Andy Johnson, near Greensburg, Ky.

E. H. HOBSON, Colonel.

J. B. CARLISLE, Lieut. Colonel.

W. E. HOBSON, Major.

GREENSBURG, Ky., Sept. 16, 1861.

MILLER RIFLES.—You are requested to meet to-night at Munn & Co.'s, corner of Green and Eighth streets, at 7½ o'clock. This is a new Home Guard company recently organized, and numbers fifty-three men. A few more good Union men wanted to fill out this company. Rally, Union men, for the defense of your city.

To ARMS!—To ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THE CITY!—There will be a meeting at the Odd-Fellows Hall building at 7½ o'clock this evening for the purpose of organizing a Home Guard for city defense. By order of HAMILTON POPE, Brigadier General Home Guard.

ATTENTION, TAILORS AND CLOTHING MERCHANTS.—This morning (Tuesday) at auction rooms, Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. will sell, by order of assignees, the balance of a merchant tailor's stock, viz: Black and fancy cloth, doeskin cassimeres, velvet and cassimeres vestings; also, an invoice of fine black, soft cassimere and wool hats.

We understand that Mr. Edward Fowler was arrested and confined in prison last evening for manufacturing and shipping brass and steel plates to the Southern Confederacy. We did not learn what portion of the body they were to protect.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23, 1861.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Read offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of two, one from the Senate and one from the House, be appointed to inquire and decide by what authority and under what charges the members of the General Assembly have been, as is reported, arrested at Harrodsburg. Said committee shall have power to send for persons, and to report the facts, and whether any action of this General Assembly is necessary.

Mr. Read was appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. M. P. Marshall reported that the committee had conveyed the resolutions adopted some days since to Gen. Anderson. Report received, and committee thanked for discharge of duty and discharged.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the laws regulating the militia, and to provide for arming the State, approved May 24th, 1861," and to further provide for the defense of the State. [Provides for borrowing \$1,000,000 besides the million provided for by the act of May 24th, re-organizing the Board of Commissioners, and appoints P. Dudley, S. Gill, G. T. Wood, J. B. Temple, and E. H. Taylor as the Board.] Referred to Judiciary Committee, to report at four o'clock this evening, and the bill to be printed.

The Senate then took a recess until five minutes before four o'clock.

IN HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read.

Mr. Taylor—Ways and Means—A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the regulation of the militia and to provide for the arming of the State," approved May 24, 1861, and also to provide further for the public defense.

Said bill reads as follows:

[Provides that the Military Board may apply the funds, or any part thereof, which the Board was authorized to borrow under the act creating said Board, to the defense of the State, as they may deem advisable; they may borrow, in addition thereto, \$1,000,000, for the same object, they may borrow it from any source—bonds of the State to be issued therefor, payable in ten years; establishes a tax of one cent on each \$100 of property to provide means for the payment of the debts thus created and the accruing interest thereon; Board reorganized so that Peter Dudley, Samuel Gill, George T. Wood, E. H. Taylor, and John B. Temple shall compose the same.]

Mr. Taylor moved to fill the blank of the bill with five cents.

Mr. Huston moved to fill the blank with three cents.

Mr. Ricketts moved to fill the blank with four cents.

The question being taken, the blank was filled with five cents—yeas 41, nays 32.

Mr. Huston moved a call of the House.

The gentlemen who had obtained leave of absence were excused.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to bring in the absentees.

Mr. Tevis moved to dispense with the further proceedings under the call. Adopted.

The bill was then passed—yeas 62, nays 16.

Mr. Ireland—Privileges and Elections—A bill in relation to voting precincts in District No. 6, in Allen county. Passed.

Mr. Oakley—Claims—A bill for the benefit of Ashley Owens, of Rockcastle county. Passed—yeas 75, nays 0.

The House then took up special order, which was the bill establishing the county of Menifee [composed out of parts of Carter, Lawrence, and Morgan; the county seat to be called Merrifield].

After some discussion for and against the establishment of the new county, the bill was rejected—yeas 37, nays 38.

On motion of Mr. Burns the House took up the resolution from the Senate in relation to the arrest of members of the Legislature at Harrodsburg. [For resolution see Senate proceedings.]

Mr. Chambers moved to insert two instead of one as the committee on the part of the House. Rejected.

The resolution was then adopted.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate entitled "An act to amend 3d article of 86th chapter of Revised Statutes." [The bill enables infants and their guardians to perfect their titles to vendees.]

Mr. Ireland moved an amendment allowing purchasers and their vendees to be made parties to the suit. Rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. Rigney—A bill for the benefit of Jas. H. Reynolds, of Adair county. Passed.

Mr. W. C. Anderson—A bill to establish an additional voting place in Boyle county. Passed.

Mr. Gardner—A bill for the benefit of Mason Williams, late sheriff of Morgan county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of John Friend, late sheriff of Floyd county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Elwin Trimble, late Clerk of the Floyd Circuit and County Courts. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of A. W. Cissell, sheriff of Floyd county. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Yeaman—A bill to amend the charter of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro'. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Stanford and Hustonville turnpike company. Passed.

Mr. M. Young offered resolutions in relation to calling a National Convention, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Sparks offered a resolution, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any one holding an office of honor, profit, or trust, in this Commonwealth, is holding a commission in the Confederate army. Adopted.

Mr. J. W. Anderson offered the following resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, S. B. Buckner, who signs himself a Brigadier-General in the so-called Confederate States of America, in a proclamation to the people of Kentucky, dated Sept. 18th, says that he returns "at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians," to be used to aid the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality of Kentucky, now therefore—

Resolved, That his Excellency Beriah Magoffin, Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to communicate to this House whether such invasion of this State, as S. B. Buckner aforesaid, has been made, and if so, consultation, advice, or recommendation of any persons connected with the Executive Department of the State Government.

On motion, said resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. J. W. Anderson offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the thanks of this House, and of every true patriot of Kentucky, are due to the "Home Guard" of Rock county, for their progress and gallant conduct on the 18th and 19th of this instant, in their efforts to repel the invading foe from Kentucky.

And then the House adjourned.

TO UNION MEN.

CONSIGNED ARMS OF VARIOUS SIZES CAN BE

supplied at reasonable prices, and in any quantity, at the Custom House.

MR. WASTELL

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES OF

Louisville that he will open his Academy on Saturday, the 25th. Terms—\$20 per quarter, payable in advance.

MR. WASTELL

Wanted.

A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN

give good recommendation, as cook, washer, and from general housework.

Address M. A. C., at this office, se24 d1*

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.

By order of His Honor, the Mayor, the Board assembled, and there were present the following gentlemen members:

Mr. President Shanks, and Messrs. Downing, Gankle, Osborne, Jefferson, Terry, Traube and Houghton.

The following communication was received from the Mayor, which was read:

To the General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: The object of my calling you together at this time is to lay before you a communication from General Robert Anderson, which I herewith transmit, announcing the appointment of Henry Dent as Provost Marshal of the city of Louisville.

The duties of the Provost Marshal are for the protection of the city and the maintenance of good order in the community. In order the more effectually to secure these desirable ends, it is necessary that the General Council shall take some action, and I feel every confidence that you will cheerfully do all in your power to promote the aims of Gen. Anderson that are directed to the welfare of the city, and through that of the country. It will require but little legislation on your part to enable the Provost Marshal to perform his duties energetically and efficiently, by which the peace of the city will most certainly be preserved.

Very respectfully,
J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

I hereby send a copy of said communication, accompanied by the following communication from Robert Anderson:

To the Mayor and General Council of the City of Louisville:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day appointed Henry Dent Provost Marshal of this city, and have instructed him to call into service and organize a police force sufficient for the protection of the persons and property of its citizens.

I hope this measure will meet your approbation, and that you will, in behalf of the Government, co-operate with Mr. Dent in carrying out its provisions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Com.

Headquarters of the Cumberland, Louisville, Kentucky, September 23, 1861.

In conjunction with the above, the following resolution was received from the Common Council, which was adopted:

Resolved, by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That we cordially approve of the appointment by General Robert Anderson of Henry Dent, Esq., as Provost Marshal of the City of Louisville, and that we will fully co-operate with him with all means in our power, in the efforts of the General Government and the Commonwealth of Kentucky in securing the welfare of the city of Louisville. W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C. THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.

The following resolution was received from the Common Council, and adopted:

Resolved by the General Council, That his Honor the Mayor issue his proclamation requesting the citizens to close their houses of business at four o'clock P. M. on every evening in the week, that they may devote the remainder of the day to military drill.

A resolution from the Common Council allowing the Provost Marshal the use of the Common Council room at any time, so that it does not interfere with the meetings of the Council, was adopted.

The Board, having finished the special business, adjourned, to meet again on Thursday evening, Sept. 26, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.

SAMUEL A. MILLER, Clerk.

CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—50 sacks clear bacon sides, 20 sacks ribbed bacon sides, 10 sacks bacon shoulders, 200 packages butter, 50 bbls. krait, and 50 bbls. beans in store and for sale low, to close consignment, by Clifford & Co., commission merchants, 225 Main street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

They have a story in Chicago about a drunken Captain who met a private of his company in the same condition. The Captain ordered him to "halt," and endeavoring in vain to assume a firm position on his feet, and talk with dignified severity, exclaimed—"Private Smith, I'll give you t'l (hic) four o'clock to gissober in."

"Cap'n," replied the soldier, "as you'r (hic) eight drunkerniam, I'll give you t'l five o'clock to gissober in."

Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever! One of the greatest remedies that has been laid before the public for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. H. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly light, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the Bitters will wash out the poison and procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere. se21 d5

The Editor

Dr. H. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great blessings he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need.

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTCHALK & CO. See advertisement in another column. se24 d4w

Dissolution.

THE FIRM OF R. W. MARINER & SON,

